

## The Times-Dispatch.

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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1908.

## The White Man's Duty.

Rev. E. Tariff, a colored preacher of Petersburg, who recently temporarily filled the pulpit of a white preacher of Plainfield, N. J., says his experience was embarrassing. That this white congregation did not sympathize, but were cold and unsympathetic. "To tell you the truth," he added, "the folks up North do not treat us colored folks as well as they do down here. In the South we know exactly where we stand; for the white people are outspoken in defining our position. Up North we cannot tell just what the attitude of the whites toward us will be."

That is the situation, and it simplifies the race question. In the South we draw the line sharply between the races, and say to the black man that he must keep on his side. We insist upon absolute separation. We insist upon separate schools and separate hotels and separate railway cars. We insist that there must be no sort of social mixing between the whites and blacks. We do this in the interest of peace; we do it because to do otherwise is to threaten the integrity of the white race.

"Let the negro learn once for all," said Governor Aycock, of North Carolina, in his admirable speech before the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, "that there is unending separation of the races; that the two peoples may develop side by side to the fullest, but that they cannot intermingle. Let the white man determine that no man shall by act or thought or speech cross this line, and the race problem will be at an end."

The northern people call this intolerance. So be it. The South is intolerant on that subject, and must be, for reasons already stated. It is the only possible modus vivendi, and it is absurd to contend for any other condition. All doctrines to the contrary are not only absurd, but are mischievous, and the teaching of any such doctrine to the white boys of the South must not and will not be tolerated.

But this does not mean that the two races are to live at enmity, nor that the whites are under no obligations to the blacks. Duty passes every man, whether he be white or black and wherever his station in life may be, under an obligation—an obligation to do right. The higher a man's station the greater his responsibilities, the higher and greater his responsibility. "We owe an obligation to the black man," quoting again from Governor Aycock's address:

"We brought him here. He served us well. He is patient and teachable. We owe him gratitude. Above all, we owe him justice, and we ought not to magnify his faults. We cannot change his color, neither can we ignore his service. No individual ever rose on stepping stones of dead others, to higher things, and no people can. We must rise by ourselves; we must exercise judgment in righteousness; we must educate not only ourselves, but see to it that the negro has an opportunity for education."

While insisting upon complete separation of the races, this paper has also insisted that the whites must, in their own interest, deal justly and honorably and liberally with the blacks. We cannot do a wrong without suffering for it. The recipient of a wrong may recover from its effect; the man who deals the blow does not recover unless he repents and makes restitution as he may, and even then the scars are left. We cannot cheat a black man at the polls without encouraging dishonesty in elections. We cannot trample the law under our feet and commit acts of lawlessness against the blacks without bringing our system of laws into contempt, without encouraging the spirit of anarchy among the whites. We cannot withhold from the black man the means of education without injuring the cause of education. In short, we cannot do evil toward the black man, and expect thereby to accomplish good for the white man. A wifful wrong is a boomerang.

But some will say that to educate the blacks and to aid them in improving their moral and mental and material condition will simply work evil to the black race, for there is no position in the South for educated negroes. We shall not undertake to argue that proposition just here, but we say in general terms, that man has nothing to do with results. It is for him to do his duty as he sees it; to deal justly and honestly and mercifully and righteously with his fellow men, without regard to race or color, and to leave the results with God. We are not responsible, nor held responsible, for results; we are

responsible, and held responsible, for conduct.

If we take care of our conduct, let us be sure that the results will take care of themselves.

## The Christmas Turkey.

It is no common thing in this part of the United States for the Christmas board to be graced by a plump turkey, few people ever stop to think there was a time when that "function" was not assigned to him.

The turkey is an American bird. For him the world is indebted to this country, as it is for the potato and for tobacco. It was found in Mexico, taken to Southern Europe and domesticated there, and then brought here to the plantations to intermingle his breed with some native turkeys that had been domesticated here.

Our European forefathers knew Christmas long before they knew the turkey, but the latter's place on their table was filled by a goose, or, on rare occasions, by a peacock or peahen. Of course, they had the hen's head and the shank, but the turkey they knew not. When at last the turkey was imported into England, it was not from America, but from Turkey, to which place it had made its way, via Spain, no doubt. An introduction to good society having once been given the turkey, it has never lost its place in the homes of well-to-do people.

The Indian, the buffalo and the turkey are typical of aboriginal America. The Indians have been reduced in number and shorn of their strength. The buffalo has disappeared, but the turkey population is greater than ever before. That this is true is due to the fact that he was susceptible of domestication, while the Indian and buffalo were not. The number of wild turkeys is, indeed, much smaller than formerly, but the number of "tame" ones is vastly greater. The demand for turkey meat seems to be on the increase, and in every cold storage warehouse arrangements are made to store it for months and months at a time.

Gangs of wild turkeys yet roam the woods and fields of Virginia and North Carolina, and are hunted in season—and out of season, sometimes. It is a noble game and well worth pursuing, but the "pursuit" requires long waits and much patience in the gray of the morning. Still when your shot has brought down a fine gobble you feel as if your time had been well spent.

There was quite another sort of "turkey shoot" which was much in vogue about the towns and villages in old times. These "shoots," or "matches," usually took place shortly before Christmas, and were contests with shotguns or rifles, in which the prizes were turkeys. These competitions are not frequent now, we suppose; we hear little about them. Since the advent of the clay pigeon shooting at a mark is scarcely to be tolerated.

It is popularly supposed that in Virginia there is no Christmas dinner destitute of turkey. Not so. It is not every family that has the means of purchasing a turkey. Poverty compels many to do without it; they are glad enough to be able to procure a duck or a hen to supply its place. Happily the turkey, though desirable, is not indispensable. Better a contented heart and a cheerful spirit than a turkey stuffed with oysters and dressed with herbs.

## The Best Sort of Saving.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of New York, who had a large income from his practice left, when his death recently occurred, a personal estate of only \$400. His widow explains that Dr. Edson's charity was as large as his professional ability and his capacity for work. He charged many of his rich patients far less than other physicians of his rank charged, and no one, however poor, would be turned away without advice, as Dr. Edson was always ready to give them the benefit of his professional skill.

Several years ago a citizen of Baltimore, who had given much to charity, failed in business. One of his friends, in talking over the situation, asked him if he did not feel now that misfortune had overtaken him that he had made a mistake giving away so much. "Mistake?" he asked, with a show of surprise. "Bless your soul, that is all that I have saved out of the wreck."

## A Massachusetts Problem.

We have referred several times to an interesting situation at Sheffield, Mass. A school was established for the special benefit of negro children living in a section known as New Guinea, and a negro woman was selected to teach the school. The negroes resented this separation, and refused to patronize the school. Then it was that the School Committee ordered all children, both white and colored, to attend the school. But the whites refused to obey, in spite of the law making school attendance compulsory. They refused to send their children to a negro teacher. Then it was that the negro teacher was removed and a white teacher placed in charge of the school. The negroes took umbrage at this, and refused to send their children to the white teacher. The School Committee has now entered an order to the sheriff to keep the negro children away from every school except this school which has been provided for them.

By and by, the Northern people will learn what the Southern people have known all the time, that the only solution of the race problem is complete separation. Whenever and wherever there is mixing, there is trouble.

## Women in Civic Life.

Miss Margaret L. Chanler, president of the Woman's Municipal League, was the principal speaker at a meeting in Brooklyn the other night, and addressed her remarks to the subject of woman's part in civic life. Miss Chanler said that some women had the idea that to participate in public affairs was not womanly, yet there are many things in the private life of every woman which made it imperative for her to take some interest in politics. "The cleaning and lighting of streets and the keeping of pavements

in good condition," she proceeded, "are all of as much moment to her as to a man. There is no woman, no matter how frivolous, who does not belong to at least one charitable organization. Women are all willing to help the poor in this way, but when it comes to get or elect matter, such as trying to get or keep in power the party which makes life more endurable for those living in the densely populated parts of the city, they seem to hesitate." She maintained that it was impossible for the women in one part of the city alone to look after the interests of the whole city, and so each section should have its organized branch, and should keep in close touch with one another to know what progress was being made.

We should dislike to see the women of Richmond go into politics, but there is much which they may do along the lines indicated by Miss Chanler in the interest of municipal affairs. We should like to see an organization in Richmond composed of women whose business it should be to see to it that there is suitable legislation in behalf of cleanliness and public ornamentation, and that the laws on these subjects are enforced. The women of Richmond can greatly add to the comfort of city life if they will enter heart and soul into this work.

## An Editor's Responsibility.

Senator Teller, in speaking on Cuban reciprocity the other day, referred to the power of an influential newspaper. "That paper," said he, "is practically the only paper read, a paper with which I have been familiar ever since it was started under Mr. Greeley. I know that in certain sections of the State of New York whole communities practically take no other paper than that. It is to them what the Bible is to the average Christian. Whatever is in that paper they believe. Whether it be political, religious or economic, it makes but little difference. It is taken not with a grain of allowance, but as an absolute truth. I can imagine, Mr. President, when my former youthful associates up in that part of the country read this article they must have thought I was a monster of cruelty and wickedness if I could resist such an appeal as that, and if it had been true I could not."

That statement is not an exaggeration. There are many influential papers in the United States, which have been read for generations by people of the same family. Such a paper becomes an institution in the family, and members look to it for their news and largely for their views. They are unconsciously influenced by any opinion they read therein, and form their ideas of men and measures from the discussions in the editorial columns. The power of the press has not diminished, and the responsibility of the leading newspapers of the United States is greater than ever. Under such a responsibility, the editor must be careful about his statements, conservative in the views which he expresses, and always conscious that he is administering a sacred trust. The editor who uses his power for a mean or selfish purpose, who conceals or exaggerates, who in any way purposely deceives his readers, is a traitor, and sooner or later he will have to answer for his sin. It is for this reason that the conscientious editor is not so swift to condemn or commend as some of his readers sometimes think he ought to be. The greater the power a man has the more careful he must in duty be in exercising it.

## The World's Need.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.  
"Unto you is born . . . a Saviour."  
—St. Luke 1:31.)

This is what the world wanted. It is what the world always wants. And this need is none the less great because sometimes it is not known.

What does a hungry man need? A lecture, or pure food? What does a drowning man want? A discourse on the ebb, flow of the tides? You would not mock a drowning man! What he needs now is a strong grip—a friendly rope. Get him out first, bring him into safety. He can deal with the metaphysics of the occasion when he has leisure.

Everything depends upon what we really want. The poor, the sorrowing, the forlorn—those who live—one hardly knows how—in the alleys, slums of our great cities—what do they want? Others may be content with metaphysics and philosophy, but they want a "Saviour," and a "Saviour" they must have.

The world did not want an adviser. The world had advised itself almost into hell.

The world did not ask for a speculator. Everything that a man could do had been done. Men sat in the darkness of their own wisdom.

The world did not want a reformer—one who would devote his time to oratorical changes of men and things.

The world wanted a Saviour. It is a pathetic name. It is not an official title; it is not a person robed in scarlet and clothed in majestic haughtiness. "Saviour" is as an angel of mercy with tears in His Eyes; arms mighty as the lightning of God, but a breast all tenderness and sympathy. "Saviour" is a complex word. It holds in it all nature, human and divine; all the past of history; all the possibility of prophecy; all the mystery of apocalyptic; the tenderness of the loving mother; with a majestic humbling the pride of kings.

Let us look at the world as it was then, with the eyes of an earnest observer. What kind of a world was it? We will leave out, for the time being, the religious aspect—set aside the word sin. How was the old world then? Men were hostile to one another. That is an undeniable fact.

The spirit of enmity was the prevailing spirit, and the question who should be uppermost, who should rule, who could best plunder, overthrow or destroy? That was the aspect presented by one large section of the world.

There was another section, apparently refined and cultivated, but it had refined itself into weariness, cultivated itself to enmity. And with it all was an intense selfishness and complete indifference to the rights of others. On the other hand, it was a world given over to daily unaccountable suffering. That suffering

world is before us to-day—and day by day its misery is more appallingly apparent. Every heart knows its own bitterness. Life cannot throw off its load. When we laugh we are sad. If for a moment we make holiday, yet there is a whisper in the heart that will not be lulled.

There may be no positive disobedience or infraction of the Divine Law that we can place, yet there is suffering. The loved child lies dying; the heart is breaking; the home is violated by invisible but mighty enemies; there is a canker in the purse, a rust in the gold, and everywhere sin and sorrow and distress. This is the world: what will you do with it? What does that kind of world want? It wants a "Saviour"—none other can help or comfort it.

Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, left His heavenly throne, and moved by pitying love, came to this world to be this "Saviour." Whatever may be said for or against Christianity, here is the fact that Christ sought to vanquish hostility by the creation of brotherhood; to mitigate human suffering by sanctifying it. He addresses Himself, not to a little section of the world, the rich, the great, or the philosophers, but to its very heart; that heart which is broken, the soul that is in agony, the life that is well-nigh hopeless. To these He comes and offers to be their "Saviour." It is a noble, a glorious proposal.

This offer comes to you "to-day." "Unto you is born this day . . . a Saviour."

No wonder that the angels sang anthems of praise, for the curse was removed and the Deliverer had come!

God give you and me grace to believe this gracious message and accept His blessed Christmas gift!

Senator Daniel's speech on Friday seems to have made a good impression upon those who heard it. In no wise was it an exhibition of eloquence, nor was it intended to be; but it was a powerful review of the status of the new republic of Colombia and an able legal argument against the pretension of the administration that the United States have the right to prevent Colombia from attempting to assert her authority over the State of Panama. Major Daniel supported Mr. Hon's resolution calling upon the President for further information on the subject.

Colonel Henry Kyd Douglas, whose death at Hagerstown, Md., we announced yesterday, was prominent and popular in the Army of Northern Virginia and was widely known in the South. He was of distinguished appearance, clever and courteous, bright and cheery, and was welcome at all veterans' reunions. He was successful, too, in the practice of the law, and as a lecturer, but not so in all his political aspirations, though he had served Maryland as an associate judge on the bench of the Fourth District and as adjutant-general. Thousands of army friends and others will treasure his memory.

The New York authorities have resolved to wage an aggressive campaign of vaccination during the next few weeks. There is an alarming prevalence of small-pox in the Empire State.

Once it was thought that the immunity imparted by a single successful vaccination lasted a lifetime, but it is now known that such is not always the case. Revaccination therefore is urged.

Philadelphia and Baltimore also have taken steps to have a thorough vaccination of their people.

A School Boy "calls us down" on the statement that the United States is sixth in area of the nations of the earth. Our figures were taken from a prominent financial paper, but they are not accurate. "The New York World's Almanac" gives them as follows: British Empire, 11,712,179; Russian Empire, 8,599,235; Chinese Empire, 4,218,401; United States proper, 3,927,590, with colonies, 2,766,881; Australia, 2,283,000; France and colonies, 2,540,000; Brazil, 2,318,189. We are glad that the eagle eye of the Richmond school boy is upon us.

According to the latest reports received by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat from Panama, it has been discovered that "if you drink whiskey on the isthmus you will not live a year; if you drink water you may survive for two weeks."

The almanac tells us that next Monday will be the shortest day in the year, but the small boy will still believe that each day between now and next Friday morning is the longest in several years.

The reports of Mr. Cleveland's luck in South Carolina duck hunting are not near so full as they were before he wrote that letter to the Brooklyn Eagle.

Highland county, Va., reports ice on a pond there seventeen inches in thickness—but, then, Highland is way up in the clouds, you know.

If the dispensary figures of South Carolina, which show great gains in profits for the State, be correct, South Carolinians are drinking more whiskey than ever before in their history.

The barrel bon-fire brigade has done the usual Christmas amount of depredations, and their storage houses are well filled.

Dowie says he is going abroad. That is the proper thing for a man to do after he has had a "rake off."

Never mind all that smoke in the senatorial committee room. Wood will be confirmed for major-general.

Government is doing handsomely for the merchants in these glorious December days.

After the troubles with Columbia shall have been settled we may have to call it the Roosevelt doctrine.

The depleted cedar forest mutely testifies that Christmas is near at hand.

Old fashioned skating is much in fashion this season in old Virginia.

Portfolk city politics has not surrendered the floor.

## MATEL DORFER'S

Store Open Every Evening Till Christmas.  
Lots of Pretty and Useful Gifts for Everybody.  
BIG REDUCTION ON FURS, WRAPS, SUITS, WAISTS AND TOYS OF EVERY KIND.

## Furs!! Furs!!

There is no more acceptable gift for a lady than handsome furs. Think you can resist these prices?

Beautiful Silky Isabella. Noak Stoles, worth \$14.98, Mon. day..... \$9.98

Choice Black Hare, 72-inch Stoles, worth \$7.50, Monday \$5.00

\$5 Martin Searf, big brush or cluster tails..... \$2.98

## Children's Fur Sets.

\$1.98 Lamb's Wool Sets, 98c

\$5 Water Mink Sets, \$2.40

\$3 Squirrel Sets, \$1.40

## Big Cut in Prices of

Tailor-Made Suits.

Every \$25.00 Suit, \$14.98

Every \$15.00 Suit, \$9.98

Every \$12.50 Suit, \$8.40

These are all the latest models and newest materials.

## Waists! Waists!

White Mercerized Waists, All-Wool Waists, every color, Black Mohair and Mercerized Waists, all been selling at \$1.98, for..... 59c

## If a NEW WRAP is on

Your List We Can Fill the Bill, Both in Style and Price.

Fine grade Tan Covert Covert Jackets, and loose-fitting Jackets, have been selling at \$10. Monday..... \$5.00

Fine Kersey Coats, half fitted backs, single or double shoulder capes, elegantly trimmed, worth \$20 Monday..... \$9.98

\$750 Jackets Monday..... \$4.40  
Misses and Children's Jackets worth \$7.50..... \$3.98

## Why Puzzle Over What to Get for the Little Folks. Glance at this List.

Dolls, Dressed and Undressed KM Dolls, or Jointed and every other kind.

DRESSED DOLLS, 25c to \$4.98

KID BODY DOLLS, 9c to \$9.98

JOINTED DOLLS, 19c to \$2.98

VELOCIPEDS, 19c to \$15.40

\$1.23, \$1.49, \$1.89, \$2.19, \$2.49, \$2.69.

TRICYCLES, \$2.69, \$2.89, \$3.49, \$4.98.

SWINGING AND ROCKING HORSES, 98c to \$8.98

SLEIGHS AND COASTERS, 23c to \$2.19

SHOO FLYS, 49c to \$2.98

GO-CARTS AND CARRIAGES, 25c to \$4.98

IRON TOYS, Every kind, 9c to \$4.98

TEA SETS, 9c to \$2.98

POOL TABLES, \$4.98 to \$9.98

PIANOS, 23c to \$7.98

AUTOMOBILES, 23c to \$1.39

ENGINES, 49c to \$2.98

TRAINS ON TRACK, 42c to \$3.98

WHEELBARROWS, 23c to \$1.98

IRON WAGONS, with steel wheels, 69c to \$4.89

PATROL WAGONS, \$4.49

CYCLE WAGONS, \$2.98

MAGIC LANTERNS, 22c to \$6.98

CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, 23c to \$3.98

GOAT SULKIES, \$2.89

BLACKBOARDS, 23c to \$1.98

DRUMS, 19c to \$2.49

IRON STOVES, 23c to \$3.49

DESKS, 49c to \$9.98

And, lots of other nice things to please both big and little folks. Shaving Sets, Toilet Cases, Work Boxes, Albums, Sterling Silver Sets.

## Events of the Week Under Brief Review.

The Philadelphia Inquirer pays a high tribute to Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, who has just been elected Chaplain of the United States Senate and adds:

"Dr. Hale ought to help the Senate. Even his presence should be benediction. If there is any virtue in prayer as an aid to good legislation or as a deterrent to bad, there ought to be a better prospect ahead for the ninety men who have of late usurped most of the functions of government to the distress of the Union and the anger and opposition of Uncle Joe Cannon."

One day last week a negro convention "sat down" on the President and the event called forth from the Philadelphia Record this remark:

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless negro convention." must have been the reflection of the President when he learned that by a vote of 28 to 22 the National Negro Suffrage League convention had voted down Platt and Odell, and no thought of any change, are now explaining that the harmony in the case has been produced by the total elimination of Platt as a party manager. It is very remarkable.

The past week witnessed what some of the politicians regard as the downfall of Senator Platt as the New York political boss, which leads the Hartford Times to remark:

"Nothing quite so abrupt in the way of a change in political leadership has ever been seen in this country as the transfer of the New York Republican dictatorship from Senator Platt to Governor Odell. The papers, which a few days ago were assuring their readers that there was absolutely no lack of harmony between Platt and Odell, and no thought of any change, are now explaining that the harmony in the case has been produced by the total elimination of Platt as a party manager. It is very remarkable.

A decision rendered last week by the highest court in the land, is thus commented upon by the Springfield, Mass., Republican:

"The United States Supreme Court has again decided upon the question of the imperial powers of Congress over territory, and in the usual way—5 to 4 for imperialism. Justice Holmes as before lines up with the imperialists. But his views on the subject were of course unknown by President Roosevelt when he made the appointment. It just happened so. How was it, however, in the case of Judge Day? Two appointments to the Supreme Court by President Roosevelt since this question arose, and both of administration views in regard to it. Packing the court? Perish the thought!"

The most important proceeding of the Senate during the past week was the passing of the bill giving effect to the Cuban reciprocity treaty. Concerning this The Senate has passed the bill giving effect to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and has thus tardily discharged its "plain duty" to Cuba. The passage of the bill is the logical sequel to our intervention in behalf of the island, the crowning act of our efforts to bring to Cuba not only the blessings of free government, but economic and commercial prosperity. The bill passed by a vote of 57 to 18.

Seven Democratic Senators—Gorman, of Maryland; Cockrell, of Missouri; Clay, of Georgia; Blackburn, of Kentucky; McCrory, of Kentucky; Overman, of North Carolina, and Simmons, of North Carolina—voted with the Republicans for the measure. The only Republican Senator voting against the measure was Baird, of California.

Our duty to Cuba has been performed. The virtual pledge of the Administration that reciprocity should be realized at the earliest practicable date has been redeemed. The policy of the Administration with reference to our commercial relations with the island has been triply vindicated. Let us hope a great future awaits Cuba.

It takes a long time to wind up the business affairs of a great show. The final dividend of the stock of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago several years ago, amounting to 46 1/4 cents, has just been declared and will be payable March 1 next. With this last distribution the returns from an investment of \$10 will

## The Nowlan Co.

have received another shipment of the Celebrated Tiffany Favrile Glass, and every article will be sold at factory prices.

have amounted \$2.6. There will be still a small fund left in the treasury, which the directors say is too small to apply to a dividend. They are holding it to cover the cost of possible litigation, and will ask authority to apply any sum that may be finally left to some public object.

The testimony taken last week by the Senate committee now incidentally investigating General Wood's conduct in Cuba was very damaging to the Doctor. General and his friends are demanding that he be brought home to set matters straight, if he can. The Atlanta Constitution comes to his rescue after this fashion:

"The play of it all is that General Wood is not present in person to give his own story and to show members of the committee how to probe for the truth and the falsehood in many of the stories related by some interested and prejudiced witnesses, who are now appearing before the committee."